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**TWO NEW RECORDS OF FISH OF THE GENUS
GRAMMATOSTOMIAS (STOMIIFORMES, STOMIIDAE)
FROM OFF MADEIRA**

By GEOFFREY N. SWINNEY *

ABSTRACT. This paper reports the capture of *Grammatostomias dentatus* Goode & Bean and *G. flagellibarba* Holt & Byrne south of Madeira. The first species represents a new record for the North-eastern Atlantic whilst the latter species is a new record for Madeira.

RESUMO. Nesta nota é dado conhecimento da captura de *Grammatostomias dentatus* Goode & Bean e *G. flagellibarba* Holt & Byrne, ao Sul da Madeira. A primeira espécie representa um novo assinalamento para o Atlântico Nordeste, enquanto que a última é um assinalamento novo para a Madeira.

The genus *Grammatostomias* comprises three species (Morrow & Gibbs, 1964; Gibbs, 1984) two of which have been recorded previously from the North-eastern Atlantic. Within the area, *G. circularis* Morrow, 1959 is known from a single specimen taken to the north of Madeira whilst *G. flagellibarba* Holt & Byrne, 1910 has been reported only from between about 43°N and 50°N, although west of 45°W it has a more southerly distribution (Gibbs, 1984). Midwater trawling to the south of Madeira by the British research vessel RRS *Challenger* during October 1983 (cruise 14/83) has resulted in the capture of both *G. flagellibarba* and *G. dentatus* Goode

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& Bean, 1895, a species not reported previously from the North-eastern Atlantic.

The specimen of *G. dentatus* taken off Madeira, although somewhat damaged in the trawl, agrees well with descriptions of Western Atlantic specimens (Beebe & Crane, 1939; Morrow & Gibbs, 1964) except that, in the present specimen, the fourth of the five pectoral rays is somewhat weakly developed and is closely applied to the third. There is a small sub-orbital light organ at the ventral margin of the orbit but the postorbital organ, described in Western Atlantic material, appears to be lacking in this specimen.

Both species were taken in a rectangular midwater trawl with an effective mouth area of 50 m² (RMT-50). The trawl was fitted with a 70 watt spotlight and was illuminated for some hauls. The hauls taken off Madeira formed part of a long-term study of the influence of an electric light on the composition of the catch of midwater trawls (Swinney, Clarke & Maddock, 1986; Clarke & Swinney, in prep.). Details of the design and method of operation of the RMT-50 are given by Clarke and Pascoe (1985). It should be noted that the trawl was not fitted with an opening/closing mechanism and the depth given in the collection data is the maximum depth reached by the net, as recorded by a pressure gauge attached in the net mouth.

Collection data:

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|-------------------------|---|
| <i>G. flagellibarba</i> | 1 specimen, 31.5 mm SL, <i>Challenger</i> cruise 14/83, haul C83/63, RMT-50 illuminated, 32°32'N 16°37'W, 300 m, 03.15 - 05.50 hr, 26 Oct. 1983. |
| <i>G. dentatus</i> | 1 specimen, 96.5 mm SL, <i>Challenger</i> cruise 14/83, haul C83/72, RMT-50 unilluminated, 32°30'N 16°43'W, 300 m, 22.43 - 01.30 hr, 27/28 Oct. 1983. |

The specimens have been deposited in the National Museums of Scotland and are registered as: *G. flagellibarba* NMSZ.1987.027; *G. dentatus* NMSZ.1987.028.

This paper is one in a series resulting from *Challenger* cruise 14/83 which report new fish records for the Madeira region (Swinney, in press; Swinney & Pietsch, in press).

I am grateful to Malcolm Clarke for the opportunity to participate in cruise 14/83, to Robert Gibbs, Jr. for confirming specimen identifications and to Manuel Bischoito for translating the abstract to this paper.

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BOCAGIANA

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. KRAUSS ¹

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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